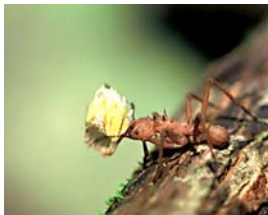




WWF on Coastal Resiliency

www.wwfthai.org

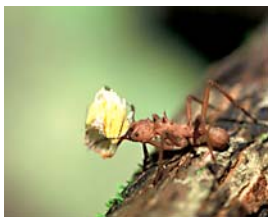




Outline

1. What is coastal resiliency to WWF?
2. What is WWF doing on coastal resiliency?
3. How can WWF contribute to the TsunamiResilient Communities program?

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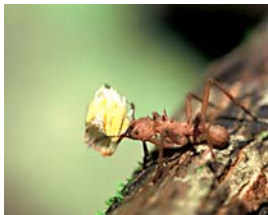




Coastal Resiliency

- social and ecological health
- ecosystems and natural resources provide protection against natural hazards
- by enhancing such ecosystems, increase community resiliency
 - mangroves as system buffers, fish nurseries and protection against storm surges and rising tides
 - insurance against predicted instability in agriculture, fisheries and water resources

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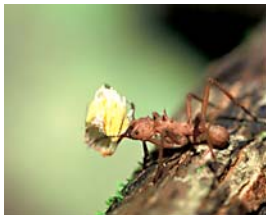




Coastal Resiliency

- Resistance: capacity of an organism to survive from a stress e.g. rising sea surface temperatures that cause bleaching
- Resiliency: ability of an organism to withstand shock

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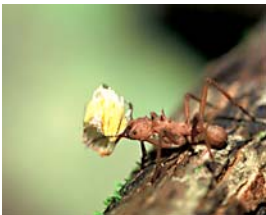




Threats

- Man-made
 - pollution, excess nutrient run-off
 - poor management
 - overharvesting and overextraction
- Natural
 - extreme weather events
 - rising sea surface temperatures, levels
 - climate change

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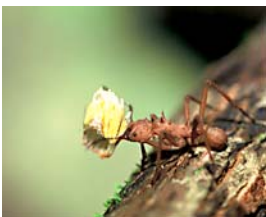




What is WWF doing?

- Scientific monitoring
- Improving policy and legal frameworks
- Outreach, communications and advocacy
e.g. Green Reconstruction Guidelines
- Partnering

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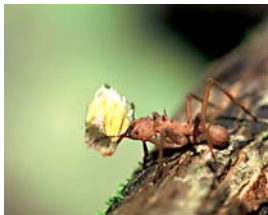




Increasing resiliency

- Work with local stakeholders to
 - increase sustainability of coastal communities's activities,
 - effectiveness of national park management
 - ensure supportive legal and policy frameworks
 - protect adequate and appropriate space;
 - limit all non-climate stresses to increase resiliency;
 - use adaptive management to test strategies;
 - limit rate and extent of climate change
 - supported by studies and collaborative management
- Developing tools and methodologies for planning and implementation e.g. GRGs

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Thailand

- developing a model of enhanced coastal community resilience by communities living in immediate proximity to a marine protected area on the Andaman Coast
- Objectives
 - (1) improve the management of local coastal resources
 - (2) Improve the resilience of coastal resources (including a 4 sq. km coral reef) in Had Thai Muang Marine National Park through participatory management

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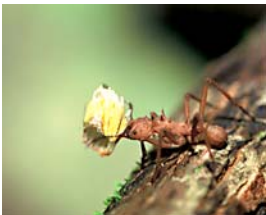




Southeast Asia

- Green Coast project
- American Red Cross partnership
- Friends of the Reef
- Climate Change vulnerability assessments and adaptive strategies

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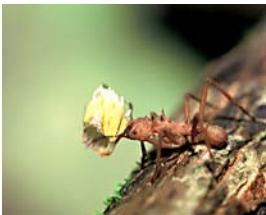




Possible contributions to TsunamiRecovery Program

- Parallel efforts in developing Green Reconstruction Guidelines for policy and implementation
- Lessons learned from WWF Network
 - global programs on climate change, and marine issues
 - local experiences and best practices

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